FOREIGN TRADE

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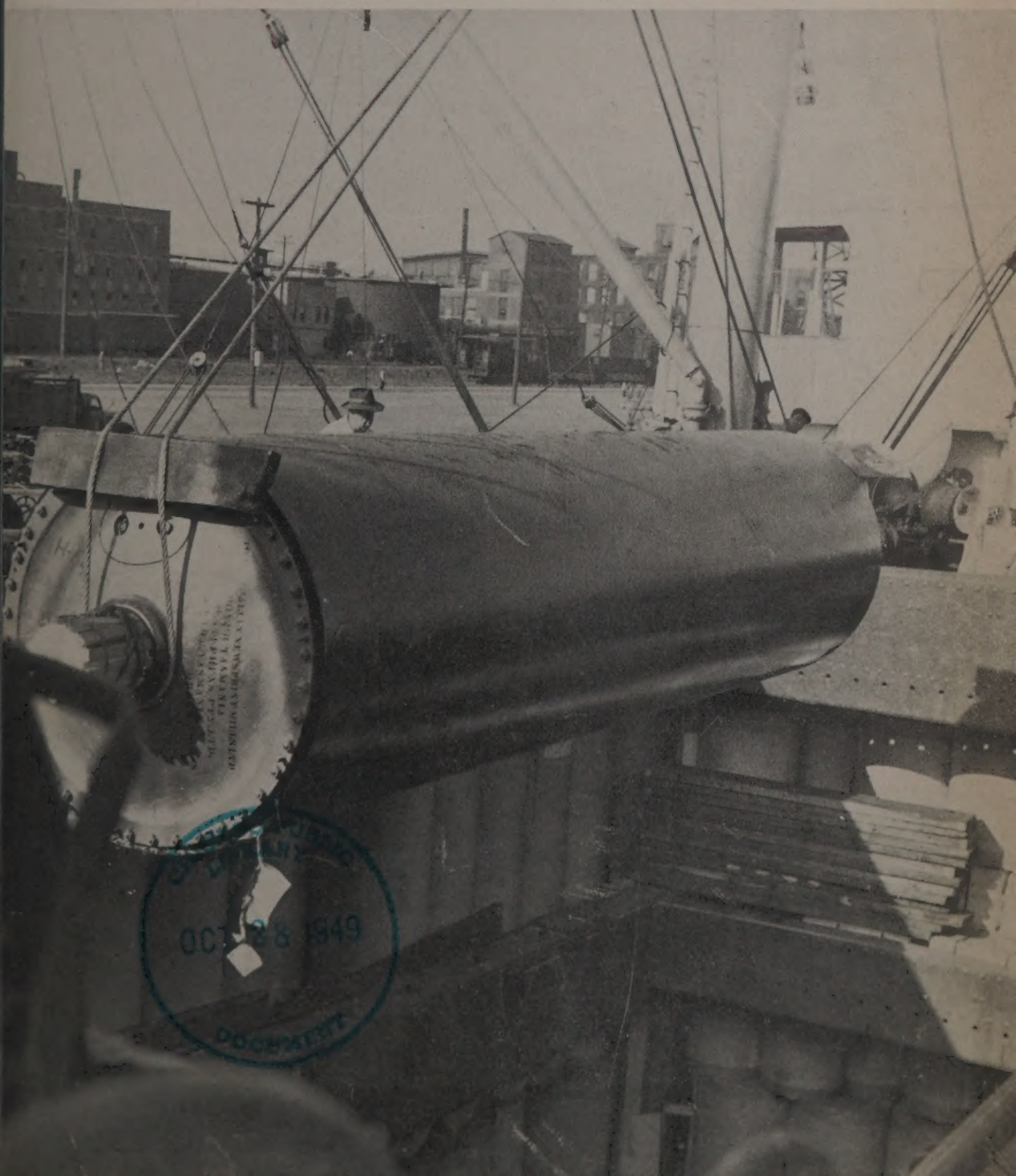

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Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 22, 1949

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COVER SUBJECT—Paper-making machinery, manufactured in Canada, being lowered into the hold of the M.V. Port Wyndham, for shipment to Tasmania. This is part of the third and final shipment for installation in the island state of the Commonwealth of Australia. Aboard the same ship is a large consignment of newsprint. Exports of newsprint to Australia totalled 876,375 cwts. in 1948, compared with 3,231,842 cwts. in 1947. Shipments during the first eight months of 1949 amounted to 495,361 cwts.

Courtesy Dominion Engineering Works.

Price 10 cents

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Canadian Import Requirements Change with Industrialization

Overall demand maintained, but new sources of supply for essentials developed—Currency situation involves consideration of bilateral balances that make up trade—Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce discussed current problems with Canadian Purchasing Agents, in Hamilton.

CANADIAN industry during recent years has become more diversified, though the largest concerns are still engaged in the extraction of raw materials for shipment abroad. Their size should not obscure the vital energy and growth which characterize a wide range of other manufacturing industries, however, in the opinion of M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who discussed some of the problems now confronting this country in an address on October 14 at the conference in Hamilton of Canadian Purchasing Agents. New products are being manufactured and new industries established at a rapid pace. A variety of chemical synthetics and plastics have been added to synthetic rubber and the by-products of oil refineries. Diamond cutting is a relatively new arrival on the Canadian scene. Magnesium and aluminum are the subjects of important development work. Precision instruments and optical equipment, electronic devices and fibre are examples in a list of items too numerous to mention.

Many industries have developed in recent years to serve the growing needs of the domestic market, Mr. Mackenzie explained. Despite this growth, the Canadian demand for imports increases. Was there ever a better example of the fallacy of the proposition that the industrialization of a nation tends to make it self-sufficient? With industrialization, import requirements change. We become less dependent on other sources for certain types of essential manufactured goods, but, given a high level of industrial activity, the overall demand for imports is maintained.

If all currencies were freely convertible, Canada would not be so much concerned with the direction from which her imports came. "We would be concerned chiefly with the aggregate volume of our imports as a means of payment for our exports. But, unfortunately, currencies are not generally convertible, and for some time to come we are going to have to be concerned with the various bilateral balances that make up our trade. Hence the government's concern to increase our imports from the United Kingdom, the rest of the sterling area and other countries which must increase their sales to dollar markets if they are to continue to buy from us.

Devaluation of Pound Sterling Discussed

"There can be no doubt of the dynamic nature of the Canadian industrial system, which is continually serving new needs and coping with changing circumstances," the Deputy Minister continued. "One of these changes of considerable interest at the present time is the devaluation of the pound sterling, which has naturally created a good deal of disturbance in the Canadian market. This was to be expected, but I suggest that Canadians should not be unduly concerned over a possible disastrous effect for Canadian industries. Until just recently, many efforts on the part of Canadians to divert their purchasing in a manner to help our British export trade have met with the greatest difficulty, due to

high British prices. The effect of devaluation of sterling will not likely do more than correct this situation. The British are good traders, and anxious to obtain the best prices and as many dollars as possible. A sudden influx of British goods at prices and in a volume to upset Canadian business and Canadian manufacturers in a general way seems neither possible nor likely, since there are very many demands on British production. In any case, the British must import a substantial part of their raw materials from dollar sources, and these will cost them more under the new rate of exchange. What we hope to see is British trade become more self-sustaining—more competitive with our large volume of imports from hard-currency sources, from which so much of our requirements are now drawn.

"We are already seeing the benefit of increased Canadian purchases of primary materials and foodstuffs from Colonial and other Commonwealth sources. In sugar alone, we have spent this year another $27,000,000 for 'Empire' raws. British West Indies citrus juices have reappeared in this market, and since July have earned for the sterling area a figure nearing $1,000,000. Sales of Australian and South African canned pineapple and juice have been mounting steadily. Over the year we hope to see our trade in other commodities, such as coffee and vegetable oils, resume some part of its prewar pattern.

Components Sought from Affiliates in Britain

"We have had reports of another interesting development in this drive to divert Canadian purchasing. Acting on their own initiative, some manufacturers are turning to affiliated companies or subsidiaries in the United Kingdom to obtain supplies of component parts previously drawn from United States plants, and, in the extreme case, even further processing these for supply to the American company. This approach to the dollar problem is, of course, much simpler for the inter-related companies with plants in all three countries than it is for the single Canadian firm. It does introduce some hazards, of course, due to time and distance factors, but these factors are shrinking in importance nowadays. Moreover, as a result of devaluation, the incentive for a British firm to sell in Canada is now greater than ever. The purchasing agents of Canada spend hundreds of millions of dollars every year, so there can be no doubt of the great influence you can exert on this problem of the direction of trade."

Canada's industrial history is in large part the story of the development of natural resources in response to external demands, Mr. Mackenzie explained. "Our major export products have been developed in this way—fish, furs, lumber, wheat, newsprint, gold and the base metals. In each case, development was on a large scale and was expanded far beyond Canada's domestic needs to meet the demands of foreign markets. In the years immediately preceding the recent war, Canada produced five times her own consumption of wheat, ten times her own consumption of newsprint and twenty times her own consumption of non-ferrous metals. This basic pattern of specialization has characterized all of our national development.

"Now, every country can display a list of surpluses and deficits, but perhaps in no other country would both sides of the balance sheet contain such basically important commodities in such volume. Because of the specialization of Canadian production, our welfare is vitally dependent on the existence of an international system conducive to a large volume of international trade. Our heavy dependence on a relatively few staple exports makes our total exports vulnerable to wide fluctuations

from time to time. Our total exports of domestic products reached 3,075 million dollars in 1948, and less than a dozen items accounted for half of that immense total. Four items alone, newsprint, woodpulp, wheat and lumber, made up more than one-third. The demand of other countries for our products reacts sharply to changes in their levels of activity. The prices and the volumes of our exports are affected almost at once.

Canada's Purchasing Policy Outlined

"The United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries have been our largest and most dependable customers abroad. Today they are in difficulties. It is fairly obvious, therefore, that our exports will be adversely affected for some time to come by the financial crisis of the sterling area. Our Canadian products are greatly in demand, but some of our best traditional customers lack the means with which to pay. Herein lies the basis of what I might call Canada's Purchasing Policy.

"It has frequently been stated that Canada's immediate trade policy is to sell more to the United States and to buy more from the United Kingdom and other European countries. This policy has been stated in the positive—to sell more and to buy more—rather than in the negative, so as to make clear the objective that the balance, which must in the long run be achieved, be on a high rather than a low level. But there is an important aspect of this policy, which is sometimes overlooked. It is no part of Canadian policy to increase overall imports as such. Canada's position is such that we do not in the aggregate need to import more to balance the volume of exports that are necessary to sustain our economy. We have no history of a traditional unbalance in our overall trade. What we need is a redirection of our trade, so that in these days of inconvertible currencies we will not be forced to balance our trade with a particular country or currency area on a low rather than a high level.

"Let me make my point clear by contrast with the United States problem, which is different from our own. Much is made in discussions of international trade problems of the unbalance between the exports and imports of the United States; that, over the years, that country has by one means or another succeeded in exporting much more than it has imported; and that in the future it must be prepared to accept more of other countries' goods. May I say in passing that it is fortunate for the world that the United States has in recent years been willing, at the expense of her taxpayers, to finance huge export surpluses, which have done and are doing inestimable good towards world recovery. The point I am making, however, is that, while in the United States there may be a problem of increasing overall imports so that in the future world trade may avoid the inevitable difficulties that result from an excess of United States exports over its imports, there is no counterpart of this problem in the Canadian situation.

Increased Exports is Main Objective

"In the simplest possible terms, the objective is to promote the sale of Canadian goods abroad, wherever possible, and in large volume. But in the long run, countries can only afford to buy our goods out of what they earn by selling here. Where a country like the United Kingdom is not earning enough out of her sales in Canada to maintain her purchases here, purchases which are essential to our prosperity, it is clearly in the national interest that she should supply a greater percentage of our overall import requirements.

"The Canadian Government has been very active in encouraging the development of sources of supply alternative to imports from the United States. In November, 1947, that portion of our trade which involves United States dollars had shown a serious and continuing lack of balance and the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act was passed. This Act was divided, for administrative purposes, into three schedules. Schedules I and II restricted imports and saved dollars by a system of prohibitions and quotas. Schedule III provided for the import of capital goods and production materials under a system of individual permits and allocations.

"The Act was designed to serve two specific purposes: firstly, to effect a reduction in the value of imports from the United States in particular, and, secondly, to develop Canadian industry in a way which would contribute to the permanent solution of our external trade problems.

Purpose of Conservation Measures Outlined

"The overall objective of conserving United States dollars was translated into the following guiding principles: firstly, to stimulate the manufacture in Canada of more of those goods which heretofore have been imported from the United States, but which could be produced in Canada on an economic and competitive basis, and, secondly, to increase exports to dollar countries of products of both the primary and secondary industries. Connected with this was the objective of increasing the degree of domestic fabrication of Canadian primary products. Yet another objective was the need to reduce the United States content in all Canadian products. It was also desirable that branch plants should export more parts, components and even finished products to either the United States parent company abroad or to other dollar export markets. At the same time, it was important that these policies should not, by too sharp restriction of imports, interfere with the modernization of Canadian industry and its rounding out, so that more advantage could be taken of a highly integrated economy. A further aspect of this was the urgent need of expansion in the development of hydro-electric power to meet the expanded needs of the manufacturing industries. Last, but not least, it was important to assist in the development of services essential to the public welfare, such as hospitals and educational buildings.

"Except in certain precise instances there was no rigidity of administrative procedure with respect to Schedule III. Rather, careful consideration was given to individual cases, whenever this was appropriate. Because of this, Canadian industry was able to carry on its essential expansion, and production continued to increase.

"Capital development projects that have been authorized under Schedule III have been numerous and varied," Mr. Mackenzie pointed out. "There are a number of large and important projects which will make a more intensive use of Canadian natural resources, the most important of these being the oil pipe-line from Edmonton to Regina. Another involves the exploration and mining of iron ore in British Columbia. Yet another is a plant in Alberta to extract gasoline from natural gas. One project in this group is for a pulp and paper company, which has developed a new process for removing water from bark and using the bark as a substitute for imported coal."

In conclusion, Mr. Mackenzie declared that Canada was forced to consider a number of broad problems, to encourage the development of domestic industry, to promote exports to the United States and other countries, and to encourage increased imports from the United Kingdom and other countries that have difficulty in finding the wherewithal to pay for Canadian exports.

Devaluation of Mexican Peso was Followed by Drop in Business

Sales of other than essential commodities reduced by 50 per cent from level at corresponding date in 1948—Imports drastically reduced, but purchases from Canada not seriously affected—First postwar imports of Canadian wheat made in April and June.

By C. B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two reports on a review of economic conditions in Mexico during May-August, 1949, prepared for *Foreign Trade.*)

MEXICO CITY, September 15, 1949.—Business activity is declining substantially throughout Mexico, particularly in this capital city, wholesale and retail sales of other than essential commodities being reported only half of what they were at this time last year. Effects of devaluation of the Mexican currency by 80 per cent are now being felt. Dollar collections are prompt, and Mexico retains its high standard as a credit risk, but the volume of imports and sales is shrinking, even in terms of the Mexican peso. The damage to this nation's economy, implicit in the difference between a dollar exchange rate of 4·85 and the new rate of 8·65, is basic. The domestic situation is better, however, due to the upward trend in exports, principally of agricultural products. There is also a decided increase in the number of tourists visiting this country. Although the decline in the value of imports is of immediate concern to foreign suppliers, Canada has not yet been greatly affected.

Stabilization at the 8·65 rate was announced on June 18, in agreement with the International Monetary Fund and with the support of the United States Treasury. In May the fund had displayed some concern over Mexico's failure to achieve stabilization since the peso first slipped, in July, 1948, from its wartime peg of 4·85. Four weeks before agreement on the new rate was reached, the peso fell again, from a month-long average of 6·85 to more than 8 to the dollar.

Backing the peso, on June 18, was a total of $131,500,000, made up of $84 million in gold, silver and foreign currency reserves held by the Bank of Mexico; $22,500,000 made available from the International Monetary Fund; and $25,000,000 in the Stabilization Fund, which was established by the United States in 1947. The Bank of Mexico must by law maintain a minimum of 25 per cent in gold, silver and negotiable exchange against currency and other demand liabilities. The adverse trade balance of 82·3 million pesos in the first three months of this year was indicative of the low level to which the country's dollar reserves had fallen.

Devaluation Reduces Imports

The new rate is, of course, an obstacle to the purchase of goods from abroad, and to that extent many manufactured or non-essential articles now are out of the reach of a large proportion of the population. The cheap peso is at the same time benefiting exporters, who are able to quote more competitive prices in dollar markets.

The combined effect of a cheap peso and of extended import controls has been to increase the Central Bank's reserves during the past three months beyond the expectations of the government. On the other hand,

Mexico—Cathedral in Mexico City. Substantial declines in business activity are evident throughout Mexico and particularly in the capital city. Effects of the devaluation of the Mexican peso are now being felt with the volume of imports and sales shrinking. Canada is not greatly affected, although the situation is of immediate concern to other foreign suppliers.

private capital which was sent abroad in large quantities during the first half of 1948 is not yet being repatriated in any large volume. Dollar futures are being quoted privately at six to seven points above the official exchange rate.

A few days after stabilization of the exchange was achieved, the government announced import prohibition on goods listed under 215 tariff items. More than a hundred classifications had been on the prohibited list since July, 1947, when the first efforts were made to check the drain on dollars accumulated during the war. The 1947 list was comprised entirely of non-essential luxury goods. The recent list, which comprised textiles and clothing almost exclusively, is regarded as the forerunner of others which will be designed to protect national industries to the greatest possible extent.

When the new prohibited list was issued, the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce declared that contraband traffic, chiefly over the United States frontier, was so great that every effort to control imports was foredoomed to failure. The Finance Ministry announced the formation of a body of special Customs police, which already has seized, near the frontier and in the capital, large quantities of goods, entry of which is either forbidden or subject to licence.

Imports from Canada Slightly Affected

Prohibitions to date will affect Canadian export trade to a minimum extent. On the basis of Canadian exports in 1947, only 0·003 per cent of the commodity value involved would have been excluded from Mexico.

Export taxes on more than 400 commodities were reduced on July 4. A 15 per cent export surtax, against which there have been numerous protests, has in many cases been cut by up to 80 per cent. At the same time official prices for tax purposes are being raised all round by an average of 25 per cent to cover higher production prices resulting from devaluation.

The value of trade between Canada and Mexico in the first half of this year was $11 million less than for the same period of 1948,

but Canadian exports to Mexico were reduced only slightly. It is probable that, by the end of the year, Mexican sales of raw cotton and purchases of wheat will have restored trade to the 1947 and 1948 levels, and that the 1949 balance will not be so overwhelmingly in Mexico's favour. Of trade last year, worth a record $42 million, Mexico's exports to Canada were valued at $27 million.

Canadian sales to Mexico were valued at $7,378,838 (51·8 million pesos at average exchange rates) in the first six months of this year as against $8,005,379 (40 million pesos at the pre-devaluation rate of 4·85) in the same period of 1948. Mexican exports to Canada were valued at $7,880,451 (55·3 million pesos) for the period January-June this year as compared with $16,970,081 (84·8 million pesos) in the same period of last year. Canada is buying from Mexico's current record cotton crop, whereas her purchases in 1948, valued at $20 million, were made early in the year from 1947 crop carryover.

Canadian Wheat Re-enters Market

The first large purchases of Canadian wheat since before the war, totalling 1,050,000 bushels, were made in April and June. Millers were reported to be enthusiastic about the quality of the grain, and further purchases are considered likely.

Under the International Wheat Agreement, ratified here on September 17, Mexico will buy 6·25 million bushels annually from signatory supplying countries. With the addition of the domestic crop, which is increasing gradually and is about 16 million bushels this year, the country's annual additional import requirements are estimated at between 8 and 9 million bushels.

Mexico's balance of foreign trade is improving, chiefly as a result of reduced importation. Total imports up to July 31 this year are valued at 2,084·7 million pesos and exports at 1,961·5 million pesos. The excess of imports over exports—123·2 million pesos for the seven months—indicates that the year-end balance will be an improvement on the 290·4 million pesos deficit in 1948. Export returns for the August-October period will be bolstered by large seasonal shipments of pineapple and raw cotton.

Imports in August were valued at 272·9 million pesos, indicative of the downward trend of imports as a result of currency devaluation and additions to the already lengthy list of prohibited goods. Since the peso was stabilized, imports have shrunk in dollar terms by about ten millions a month.

Summary of Foreign Trade, January-August, 1949

	Imports	Exports
	Millions of Pesos	
January-March	891.8	811.6
April	312.3	231.8
May	313.1	322.4
June	280.7	324.2
July	286.8	271.5
August	272.9	....

After more than sixty years the Western Union Telegraph Company ceased operations in Mexico on June 16. The government declined to renew or extend its franchise, and operations passed into the hands of Telegrafos Nacionales de Mexico, a branch of the Ministry of Communications. Previously, on May 2, Western Union signed an agreement under which it will handle all overland messages through border stations to all points in the United States and vice versa.

Higher Production Costs Expected In Jamaica as Pound Devalued

Further wage demands, with resultant rise in cost of living, likely to be made—Output of foodstuffs will be stimulated—Already severe curtailment of hard-currency imports will be further implemented.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON, September 30, 1949.—Devaluation of the pound sterling will doubtless increase the costs of production in this country. Further wage demands will likely be made, and the cost of living will rise accordingly. However, some months will elapse before the full impact of the exchange measure is discernible in Jamaica. The production of foodstuffs will be stimulated, and it is possible that certain products now imported from the dollar area will be replaced, such as cornmeal for flour. The already severe curtailment of hard-currency imports will be further implemented, items being restricted to essentials required to maintain the economic life of this colony.

On the other hand, exporters in a position to earn dollars have received some encouragement. The citrus industry in Jamaica is planning to enter the Canadian market with the approaching processing season. The preserving industry of tropical fruits already has made some progress in the Canadian market and the cigar people are giving consideration to this outlet. Where shipping facilities exist, it is expected that a greater exchange of products will take place among the colonies of the British West Indies.

Construction is expected to commence shortly on a cement factory; production is about to start on a new type building block of processed cement and sawdust; American capital is reported to be interested in establishing a plastic handbag factory and, in another direction, for developing a fishing industry and the processing of fish, lobsters, shrimps, turtles and other sea foods, while construction of a new £150,000 citrus processing plant will be under way soon. The leading daily newspaper is installing a new photo-litho offset plant of the most modern type in air-conditioned quarters. Also, under the Pioneer Industries Law, which gives concessions in income tax and customs duties on imported machinery, an industry for processing cocoa beans and another for the manufacture of paper products are reported. An application under this law for a plant to manufacture paper and fibre board containers has just been withdrawn owing to devaluation causing an increase in the price of raw materials. The Colonial Development Corporation is believed to be considering the construction of a modern cold storage plant and the corporation also is interested in a preliminary survey which has been made by British interests regarding the possibility of establishing a flour mill for Jamaica.

The present estimate for the 1950 sugar crop is given at 255,650 tons. Because of the overstocked position of the rum market, a production of only 20,000 puncheons is estimated, compared with 27,000 during 1949.

Exports of Bananas Increased but Production Lower

Exports of bananas for the first seven months of the year totalled 3,546,323 stems as compared with 3,257,567 for the same period of the

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previous year. Production was lower than expected, due to poor rainfall in many sections. Efforts continue to increase the growing of the disease resistant Lacatan variety.

This is an off season for coconut reaping and the supply of copra is still far short of the requirements of the local industry in the manufacture of coconut oil, soap, margarine and vegetable shortening. The export of the nuts and/or by-products remains prohibited.

It is estimated that 350,000 boxes of fresh citrus will be available for export this season as compared with 338,000 last year. A further 400,000 boxes will be processed into juice and concentrates.

The 1949-50 cocoa crop is placed at 2,200 tons, only 100 tons greater than the 1948-49 crop. Similarly, the coffee crop forecast is 1,500 tons, only 100 tons greater than the previous crop. Coffee seedling nurseries are being maintained by the government and it is expected a statutory board shortly will be set up to administer the industry.

It is too early to forecast the honey crop, but approximately 4,000 casks were shipped this year to the United Kingdom. Producers are exploring the United States market for the bottled product.

Sales of pimento showed improvement during the year and stocks were correspondingly reduced. The new crop now being reaped appears to be less than the small one of 1,700 tons harvested last year.

It is planned to expand the growing of fresh tomatoes for export and, given favourable weather, an increase of 50 per cent in production is expected. Shipments of fresh fruit go to Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, while substantial quantities are converted into tomato juice.

Decided Redirection of Trade Indicated

Statistics are beginning to show the decided redirection of trade as a result of the dollar shortage. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics recently issued comparative figures for the twelve-month period ending May. These showed exports to Jamaica valued at only $9,051,000 for the period ending May, 1949, as against $17,734,000 for the twelve-month period ending May, 1948. At the same time the average for the years 1935-39 was only $3,716,000. Canadian imports from Jamaica during the same periods showed $11,412,000 to May, 1949, against $9,129,000 during the 12 months ending May, 1948. The 1935-39 import average from Jamaica was valued at $5,226,000.

It will be noted that Jamaica had a favourable balance of over $2,000,000 during the twelve-month period ending May, 1949.

Imports into Jamaica

January-March

	1948	1949
Total (all sources)	£6,092,970	£6,610,190
CANADA	1,608,414	747,357
United Kingdom	1,800,020	3,074,191
United States	1,783,086	1,131,562

Exports from Jamaica

January-June

	1948	1949
Total	£6,425,812	£6,939,129
CANADA	1,029,357	1,701,277
United Kingdom	4,878,788	4,663,987
United States	222,481	217,231

Outstanding features of the above figures between the two years are the increase of imports from the United Kingdom at the expense of

Canada and, to a lesser degree, the United States, while at the same time exports to Canada were substantially increased, with those to the United Kingdom down slightly. Also, it will be seen that imports from the United States were greater than from Canada over the period. This is explained by, (*a*) Jamaican purchases of industrial machinery, (*b*) the application of the "non-discriminatory clause" in dollar expenditure, which caused importers to renew dormant connections in the United States, and (*c*) the fact that only one dollar out of four of the "extra dollar allocation" was spent in Canada before its suspension, reportedly because prices were lower in the United States.

The main reason for the increase in the value of Jamaica's exports to Canada was due chiefly to greater sugar shipments. In 1948, Canada took 55,000 tons, whereas 115,165 tons will have been shipped during 1949.

Trade Through Shanghai Halted and Problems Give Rise to Pessimism

Commercial interests feel frustrated, particularly foreign businessmen unable to discuss difficulties with local authorities—Taxation heavy, wages high and labour restless.

By B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

SHANGHAI, August 25, 1949.—External trade through this port was halted last month, as no foreign shipping arrived during that period. Rice problems, high wage bills, labour unrest and heavy taxation have created an atmosphere of pessimism. Commercial interests feel frustrated, and particularly foreign businessmen who have been unable to discuss their problems with the local authorities.

The foreign exchange rate should be approximately 10,000 to one United States dollar, rather than the existing rate of JMP (Jen Min Piao) $2,100 to one dollar, according to general opinion here. One picul of rice cost approximately U.S.$15 at the end of June and rose to U.S.$25 by the end of July. The corresponding exchange rates were JMP$1,850 and JMP$2,100 to U.S.$1.

Taxation is a serious problem. The form of income tax prevailing in Tientsin has not been levied in Shanghai, but land taxes are being levied at figures that in some cases will be crippling. Tenants are being assessed a house tax, which is far in excess of anything previously prevailing in this city. The new authorities have taxed automobiles off the roads of Shanghai, in some cases. The licence fee for three months, July to September, was equivalent to U.S.$150. Gasoline is rationed, and the price of that available ranges from $2.50 to $3.50 a gallon.

State Trading Corporations Formed

The Foreign Trade Control Bureau has created a Foreign Trade Company for the importation of essential raw materials for the manufacture of goods for export and the domestic market. A separate Textile Export Company has also been established to promote the exportation of textiles. State companies are being formed in various districts, and all express a desire to work in co-operation with private firms. Although the ultimate scope of these trading companies cannot be determined at this time, it would appear that they will obtain such a measure of control as to eliminate a large number of private enterprises, domestic and possibly foreign.

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Devaluation of Australian Pound Aids Canadian Trade Potential

Currency devalued by same 30·5 per cent as was British pound—Imports from Canada only 30 per cent dearer compared with 43·9 per cent increase in purchases from United States.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

SYDNEY, September 27, 1949.—Australia, by leaving the exchange rate on London where it was, let her pound be devalued by the same 30·5 per cent, as was the British currency. The bank's new buying rate, therefore, for the Australian pound in terms of United States dollars is $2.2425. Because Canada had devalued 10 per cent, the banks will now buy $2.4675 for each pound Australian. Export incomes will thereby be increased and opportunities afforded for earning more dollars. On the other hand, dearer imports will have the effect of lowering the Australian standard of living while inflation may eventually offset any export advantage.

As a food and raw material producer, this country has considerable advantages following devaluation, but at the same time a process is set in train whereby all imports will increase in value and whereby the cost of producing her exportable commodities will increase. Australia's trade position will tend to settle back to where it was before devaluation, or become even worse because of increased costs, unless successful efforts are made to improve production in Australia and reduce production costs.

Possibilities of Increased Trade with Canada Studied

Considerable attention is being paid to the possibilities of increasing trade with Canada. Under the present exchange rate, Australian exporters may now get about 30 per cent for the same quantity of exports or, in the case of competitive products, be able to reduce their price by as much as 25 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Canada will be only 30 per cent dearer compared with a 43·9 per cent price increase for goods purchased from the United States. This, together with the fact that Canada enjoys more favourable tariff rates, should cause a swing from the United States to Canada as a source of supply of many commodities. Dollars, however, shall continue to be the principal barrier to an increase of Canadian exports to Australia and the only hope for an increased trade lies in Australia's ability to produce and to export more.

Definite overseas price increases have already been announced for a number of Australian exports. Gold has increased 43·9 per cent to £15 9s. 10d. per ounce; lead has increased 39·8 per cent to £152 10s. per ton; zinc has increased 37·8 per cent to £109 7s. 6d. per ton; silver has increased 41 per cent to 16s. 6½d. per ounce; wool prices are already estimated to have risen about 10 per cent since devaluation. Wheat is expected to have a new export price of 18s. 2d. per bushel, showing an increase of 29 per cent.

Australian butter, eggs, meat and other primary products are for the most part sold to the United Kingdom at contract prices. However, it is expected that upward adjustments will be made to cover increased production costs.

Imports of natural rubber, cotton, American tobacco leaf, newsprint, lumber and petrol are expected to increase in price. Other imports will be dearer, including motor vehicles and parts, tractors, industrial minerals

and chemicals. Transportation charges will also increase and, as many overseas air and ocean transportation services based their fares and freight charges in dollars, there was an automatic increase of 43·9 per cent.

The fear that increased costs resultant from devaluation may have an inflationary effect on the economy is causing the government to re-examine the question of adjustment of certain tariff items.

Agriculture in Ireland Swells Exports to United Kingdom

Shipments of livestock in first seven months of 1949 show substantial increase in value—Requirements of European Recovery Program, involving increased production of foodstuffs, being fulfilled—Tourist trade expected to surpass record of last year.

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of three reports for *Foreign Trade* on economic conditions in Ireland.)

DUBLIN, September 2, 1949.—During the last four months Ireland has enjoyed the best summer weather recorded for many years, and the sunshine appears to have prevented the falling off in tourist receipts which was expected to follow the last few record seasons. Prospects for the harvest are good, trade returns show a marked rise in exports together with some contraction in imports, and labour troubles have not been on the serious scale experienced by neighbouring countries. A further relaxation of rationing regulations, and plentiful supplies of tea, sugar, and even bacon, have admitted sunshine to the average home.

Agricultural output has increased steadily and has gone largely to swell Irish exports to the United Kingdom. The tourist trade hopes to outpass last year's record of one million visitors, and some newer industries have made rapid progress. The transport system appeared during the summer months to recover from the dangerous financial pass to which it had come in the opening months of 1949, and other government projects, such as rural electrification, the development of peat resources, and land reclamation, have shown encouraging results. These results are clearly attributable in many cases to a well-judged use of ECA funds, and the conclusion of trade agreements with other countries participating in the European Recovery Program is evidence of Ireland's determination to produce more and to export more.

There have been no important political developments on the home front, but the Republic has availed itself of every opportunity to take part in international conferences, and to publicize, whenever possible, its major political objective: the abolition of partition of Ireland.

Expansion of Trade Continues

For the first seven months of 1949, the adverse balance of trade stood at £42,150,314, but the export figures for this period show a marked improvement. In the January-July period of 1948, total exports were valued at £23,204,827 and in the same period of 1949 they amounted to £31,189,018. There was a simultaneous fall in imports from £84,539,071

to £74,300,441, so that progress is being made in both directions towards a balanced foreign trade. The bulk of this increased export has gone to Great Britain, whither £24,423,975 worth of goods were sent, compared with £17,359,492 in 1948. At the same time imports from the United Kingdom have been reduced from £43,211,894 to £40,892,311. There has been a slight fall in the Republic's imports from Canada, from £1,591,402 to £1,450,948, but exports to Canada have risen from £10,691 to £27,508, while exports to the United States have fallen from £201,198 to £134,514. Irish imports from the United States have increased from £6,279,542 to £10,168,590. This is due partly to the transfer of purchasing from Argentina, which supplied £8,266,058 worth of goods to this territory in the first seven months of 1948, while in the same period this year Ireland's purchases from her totalled £292,692 worth. Exports to the Argentine last year were almost imperceptible, at £383, but in the first seven months of 1949, £6,954 worth had been sold in that market. There has been a marked fall in imports from Australia, which dropped from £3,705,624 to £401,933. Imports from France increased from £641,428 in the first seven months of 1948 to £1,005,205 in the same period of 1949, and at the same time exports dropped from £113,397 to £104,469. Trade with Western Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden, with which trade agreements were concluded, has shown a marked increase. Imports from Germany increased from £84,926 to £227,508, and exports from £48,507 to £126,368. Imports from the Netherlands rose from £1,304,748 to £2,065,134, while exports showed a slight increase from £538,076 to £575,916. In the case of Sweden, imports showed a small increase, from £1,335,565 to £1,377,497, while exports to Sweden rose from £74,359 to £132,667.

Imports Slightly Reduced

Imports have been slightly reduced under almost every heading, the only two classes which show a notable increase being wood and timber and manufactures, which amounted to £2,241,549 in the first seven months of 1949, compared with £1,742,351 in the same period of 1948, and fertilizers, which increased from £1,057,587 to £1,750,540. Imports of food, drink, and tobacco, at £16,037,604, were almost £7,000,000 less than in the same period in 1948. Increased home production is reflected in the fall of wheat flour imports from £666,892 to £61,274, of oat products from £351,780 to £978, and of corn offals from £51,400 to zero. There was a fall of approximately £200,000 (to £1,379,854) in imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and the £6,772,769 expended on machinery, electrical goods and apparatus shows some reduction from the previous year's £7,561,158.

In the export list, every class of commodity shows a higher figure than in the first seven months of 1948. Exports of live animals rose from £10,346,147 to £13,509,232, and of miscellaneous articles of food from £9,158,263 to £12,578,766. Textile exports rose from £1,609,609 to £2,112,601, and exports of apparel more than doubled, the figures being £74,125 in January-July, 1948, and £198,980 in the same period of 1949. Sheep and lamb skins, which in the first seven months of 1948 earned only £1,526, brought in £15,395 in the same period this year. The value of peat and peat litter exports more than trebled, the figures being £9,464 and £26,371 respectively. Potatoes for seed advanced from £132,451 to £155,546, canned beef from £270,872 to £422,285, and condensed milk from £318,064 to £577,129.

A steady expansion in exports of agricultural produce, together with some increase in exports of industrial goods, may be looked for; and as a fair proportion of present imports may be ranked as capital expenditure—

e.g., machinery and equipment for development of peat and electricity—continued progress may reasonably be expected towards a balanced import-export trade. This remains, however, a distant goal.

Expenditure of ECA Funds

Ireland has so far successfully fulfilled her chief share in the European Recovery Program by steadily increasing her exports of food. The $75,000,000 of ECA funds which have been assigned to the Republic are being used to make her a richer food-producing nation. New industries being founded are chiefly based on agricultural products, such as leather, woollen goods, food canning and freezing. This country's resources are largely undeveloped, and the provision of these funds has enabled the government to undertake several ambitious schemes which should greatly increase the productive capacity of the country. The land reclamation scheme, which is to improve or reclaim approximately 4,000,000 acres, now largely swamp, cut-away bog, and poor mountain pasture, is to cost £40,000,000 or £50,000,000. Electrification of rural areas is also a heavy expense at the present time, but the provision of electric power on the farms is counted on to increase agricultural output. The exploitation of Ireland's immense area of bogland entails expenditure on scientific research and on modern machinery and equipment, but will lead to greater self-sufficiency in fuel, and also offers the possibility of subsidiary industries based on by-products. Imports of coal in 1948 cost £7,211,589.

American tourists are important dollar carriers to Ireland, having brought in $7,000,000 in 1947, and approximately $12,000,000 per annum are received in emigrants' remittances. Ireland's exports to the United States in 1948 amounted to only £363,773, and her exports to Canada to £46,482. Some slight increase under each of these three heads is probable, but Ireland can never become a dollar-earning country, since both natural economy and geographical position make Great Britain and, to a lesser extent, the continent of Europe, her chief market. Although every effort is being made, especially in the tourist industry, to earn more dollars, it would be impossible for Ireland without American aid to maintain her present standard of living and to contribute to the recovery of Europe while developing her own natural resources. The probability that Ireland's allocation of Marshall Aid for 1949-50 may be cut by £5,000,000 to £11,750,000 presents a serious problem to the Irish Government, but must also be regarded as an intimation that Ireland's recovery rate is regarded as satisfactory.

The Research Department of the Irish T.U.C., in an article published last July, estimated that industrial output was 28 per cent higher than in 1938, and that the increase in individual output was approximately 10 per cent.

Irish industrial exports are increasing in range as well as in quantity, several new products have recently made their first appearance on the export list. The housing drive has given impetus to several manufactures, such as flour coverings, wall board, and electrical equipment. The floor covering (balatum) industry has been established in Tipperary since 1935, and in the new factory opened this usmmer it is rapidly expanding its production. A factory costing £300,000, for the manufacture of wallboard, was recently opened in County Kildare, and a factory has been established in the neighbourhood of Dublin for the manufacture of cables, wires, and transformers. This firm is already exporting to Scandinavia, as well as supplying transformers for the domestic market.

Most industries in this country have an agricultural basis, such as canned and frozen meat, fruit, and vegetables; jams and jellies; raw

wool; feathers; milk powder and condensed milk; animal glands and extracts; rabbit skins, chamois leather, sheep and lamb skins; and meat extracts. Items recently brought to the attention of this office by firms seeking an outlet in Canada are perambulators and rose trees, ready-made clothing and canned herrings, suitcases and machinery, leather and office equipment, jam and wallpaper, in addition to the traditional exports, such as tweeds, linens, poplin, woollen goods, and whisky.

A recent venture is a company to produce shark liver oil. Basking sharks twenty or thirty feet long are found off the west coast, and occasional shark hunts have supplied exciting episodes for tourists. These are now being undertaken on an economic scale. The extraction and packing of the oil, as well as the manning of the boats, provides valuable employment in a district which suffers much from emigration.

Ireland has no better known export than Irish whisky or Guinness' stout, but until recently no liqueurs were produced here. Within the last few months, however, one of the best known Irish distilling firms has commenced production of two liqueurs based on Irish whisky. They have been named Irish Mist and Cherry Whisky, and the producers announce they are already exporting 3,000 cases per month to Great Britain, in addition to shipments to Europe, Africa and Australia. They plan shortly to enter the United States market and play their part in earning dollars.

Exports to Great Britain Increasing

Exports to the United Kingdom are steadily increasing, but the necessity of opening new markets is constantly before the government. During recent months, trade agreements were signed with France, Sweden, and Western Germany. The latter offers a market for Irish canned beef, and an experimental shipment of frozen meat has been sent to Sweden. Should it prove acceptable, a valuable trade may develop. These trade agreements are on broad lines and have done little more than prepare the ground, but Irish exporters appear eager to explore the European market, which may be able to absorb much more Irish produce than it has hitherto been offered.

Government-sponsored industries, such as peat and sugar beet, show satisfactory development. Although only 56,000 acres of beet were sown this year, compared with 64,000 last year, it is expected that an equal quantity of sugar will be produced—approximately 84,000 tons—as the sugar content this year is very much higher. Progress made in the cultivation of this crop can be estimated from the fact that in 1946 it took 75,000 acres to produce 64,000 tons of sugar. Harvesting operations will also be greatly simplified this year, owing to the number of mechanical harvesters now available. Some of these have been assembled in Ireland, and others have been imported from Belgium, Britain, and the United States.

Production of machine-won turf at 274,000 tons was up by 40,000 tons on the 1948 season, and exports of peat and peat litter in the first seven months of 1949 were almost three times the value they had reached in the same period of 1948, having risen from £9,464 to £26,371. This moss is used as a soil conditioner, for livestock bedding, and for packing. There appears to be a growing demand for this product in Great Britain, the Channel Islands, Egypt, the United States and the home market. It is calculated that, during the four summer months of 1949, approximately 27,000 tons went to the United States, and earned about $75,000. Ireland's bogs are one of her principal natural resources, and their development has been accelerated by the purchase of up-to-date machinery and equipment made possibly by ECA funds.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	10·4	24·7	26·2	79·6	193·2	218·8
America	2·7	5·4	6·3	15·1	33·4	40·9
Africa	0·1	3·7	0·9	3·0	22·1	13·0
Asia	1·7	5·8	5·5	15·2	48·4	43·0
Oceania	1·1	4·1	4·1	10·4	24·6	27·3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16·0	43·7	43·0	123·3	321·7	343·1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	35·3	136·1	143·8	284·9	1,172·7	1,313·8
Latin America	1·4	20·4	15·3	9·8	148·8	118·5
Europe	3·6	4·7	6·2	24·9	38·0	57·2
Other Foreign Countries	0·8	1·7	3·9	6·7	20·4	19·8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41·1	162·8	169·1	326·3	1,379·9	1,509·3
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	57·0	206·5	212·1	449·5	1,701·7	1,852·4

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,372	24,685	26,179	79,629	193,193	218,770
Eire	1	4	7	16	32	48
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10
TOTAL EUROPE	10,373	24,689	26,186	79,646	193,226	218,828
America:						
Newfoundland	343	1,596	.....	1,494	6,264	(a) 918
Bermuda	2	10	12	57	34	134
Barbados	39	359	788	1,109	4,369	3,310
Jamaica	1,489	1,022	2,527	4,686	6,288	12,197
Trinidad and Tobago	209	1,159	781	2,008	6,299	12,555
Bahamas	203	50	88	1,982	356	631
Leeward and Windward Islands		23	8		230	173
British Honduras	1	108	6	48	563	207
British Guiana	401	1,102	2,048	3,749	9,040	10,779
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,687	5,429	6,258	15,133	33,443	40,904
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	57	2	4	613	3	36
Union of South Africa		361	262		2,167	2,821
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	1	36	411	2	163	720
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	13	1,030	6	574	7,852	4,783
Nigeria	5	1,152	.....	362	4,925	2,445
Sierra Leone	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	1	2	20	13	15
British East Africa	59	1,100	186	1,387	6,997	2,176
TOTAL AFRICA	143	3,682	871	2,968	22,125	12,996

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

Newfoundland Foreign Trade included from April 1, 1949; August—1·7, five months ended August—10·0. (a) January-March, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	515	1,664	1,996	5,240	24,717	18,026
Pakistan		180	112		798	949
Burma*	24			245		
Ceylon	295	584	1,057	2,375	6,840	8,165
Aden		624		7	918	884
British Malaya	804	2,424	1,358	6,528	13,775	12,747
Other British East Indies	5	4		100	34	21
Hong Kong	52	303	1,008	534	1,250	2,226
Israel†	1			125	25	
TOTAL ASIA	1,696	5,783	5,531	15,154	48,357	43,018
Oceania:						
Australia	527	3,136	1,920	5,110	14,154	15,593
New Zealand	198	240	1,197	3,578	7,051	7,111
Fiji	336	699	994	1,655	3,383	4,623
Other Oceania				16		
Total Oceania	1,061	4,075	4,111	10,359	24,588	27,327
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	15,961	43,659	42,958	123,259	321,741	343,071
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	35,264	136,061	143,553	284,698	1,170,027	1,312,587
Alaska	3	47	213	52	920	665
American Virgin Islands			3		11	7
Hawaii	18			106	474	168
Puerto Rico	1	6	14	2	1,297	419
United States Oceania						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	35,286	136,114	143,783	284,858	1,172,729	1,313,846
Latin America:						
Argentina	70	177	315	1,227	5,281	2,534
Bolivia			661	8		890
Brazil	131	1,625	1,653	519	13,626	12,236
Chile		8	93	73	254	481
Colombia	626	797	1,280	3,677	5,633	7,021
Costa Rica	7	261	87	46	2,442	1,580
Cuba	43	2,095	101	297	14,210	4,013
Dominion Republic		3,017	254		10,994	3,774
Ecuador	3	202	128	19	558	872
El Salvador	2	71	112	10	1,072	957
Guatemala	3	682	841	66	5,924	3,985
Haiti	8	9	30	58	128	542
Honduras		675	948	6	3,740	4,545
Mexico	3	1,352	1,383	427	20,985	10,818
Nicaragua		13	50		163	136
Panama		119	27	12	597	1,287
Paraguay		17	104	53	221	265
Peru	305	150	47	2,168	312	1,536
Uruguay	25	36	111	85	538	594
Venezuela	201	9,068	7,062	1,084	62,083	60,446
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,427	20,374	15,287	9,835	148,761	118,512
Europe:						
Albania				2		
Austria		8	78	83	235	228
Belgium and Luxembourg	464	638	1,146	3,674	7,849	13,717
Bulgaria						1
Czechoslovakia	298	357	399	1,958	2,862	5,274
Denmark	17	325	56	113	1,540	1,469

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948. †See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia	1	.....	1	16	.....	3
Finland	7	3	8	47	21	30
France	543	1,082	1,187	3,608	7,490	8,858
Germany	1,037	112	384	6,071	648	4,668
Greece	1	3	7	17	117	99
Hungary	10	3	16	114	86	59
Iceland	.....	4	.....	.....	23	28
Italy	198	596	871	1,560	4,445	6,253
Latvia	2	.....	1	9	.....	4
Lithuania	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Netherlands	392	322	514	2,127	2,806	4,651
Norway	58	71	154	428	464	694
Poland	20	2	21	158	11	107
Portugal	27	110	87	157	724	811
Azores and Madeira	18	44	27	106	216	394
Roumania	4	1	.....	21	13	3
Spain	36	276	332	533	1,871	1,535
Sweden	147	136	201	1,498	1,845	2,319
Switzerland	254	565	704	2,343	4,758	5,933
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	46	.....	.....	238	2	4
Yugoslavia	4	1	1	16	3	14
TOTAL EUROPE	3,584	4,660	6,195	24,897	38,030	57,158
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Arabia	.....	.....	826	.....	.....	5,590
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	15	1	970	422
Burma*	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32
China	171	269	666	1,687	3,404	2,893
Greenland	2	.....	.....	255	.....	.....
Egypt	17	4	4	366	1,443	136
Ethiopia	.....	9	.....	2	25	21
French Africa	9	.....	1	49	9	15
French East Africa	19	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
French West Indies	.....	.....	6	1	45	105
Madagascar	.....	2	.....	33	24	9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	1	2	9	4	10
Iran	11	19	28	37	92	232
Iraq	3	28	7	74	686	407
Transjordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	405	129	568	3,128	660	2,797
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	21	7	7
Morocco	16	17	8	51	152	98
Indonesia	70	12	207	408	202	1,227
Netherlands Guiana	.....	68	33	.....	624	289
Netherlands Antilles	.....	915	637	.....	5,332	1,594
Israel*	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	288
Philippine Islands	17	200	419	292	5,868	1,872
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	84
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam	.....	.....	9	9	40	68
Canary Islands	1	1	2	10	6	11
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	.....	2	393	9	14	414
Turkey	25	9	19	89	713	1,081
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	767	1,685	3,870	6,691	20,403	19,772
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,066	162,831	169,134	326,282	1,379,924	1,509,287
TOTAL IMPORTS	57,026	206,490	212,092	449,541	1,701,665	1,852,358

*See British Countries prior to 1948. †See British Countries prior to 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·7	27·1	27·5	82·9	219·0	232·8
Animals and Animal Products	2·0	4·6	5·4	17·2	50·4	48·7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	7·0	25·0	21·7	58·6	233·7	239·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	5·5	7·0	21·1	49·0	54·9
Iron and Products	13·8	54·4	67·5	113·4	512·2	634·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2·8	11·5	13·7	26·0	100·9	111·5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11·5	61·1	44·6	77·7	382·2	343·3
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·9	8·9	9·5	21·4	77·7	82·9
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·6	8·5	15·1	31·3	76·5	103·9
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	57·0	206·5	212·1	449·5	1,701·7	1,852·4
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,803	4,887	6,247	13,948	33,950	43,927
Nuts	152	1,110	1,468	1,870	20,436	14,664
Vegetables	106	62	360	5,031	5,677	15,172
Grains and products	1,066	1,237	2,047	12,379	17,045	12,898
Sugar and products	2,315	7,659	5,702	12,980	44,086	42,951
Cocoa and chocolate	220	1,812	304	1,329	13,063	10,208
Coffee and chicory	269	2,311	2,078	2,753	15,735	16,691
Tea	657	1,473	1,812	6,267	11,531	14,737
Beverages, alcoholic	561	1,102	1,591	3,639	8,330	12,941
Gums and resins	127	380	390	895	3,867	3,487
Oils, vegetable	1,022	1,464	1,776	8,531	15,292	14,513
Rubber and products	754	2,719	2,481	6,982	20,626	19,456
Tobacco	195	209	247	1,434	2,070	2,465
Vegetable products, other	406	652	998	4,845	7,283	8,719
TOTAL	9,653	27,078	27,501	82,883	218,990	232,829
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	262	461	361	1,567	3,375	3,070
Furs and products	365	636	640	4,420	15,486	13,141
Hides and skins, raw	218	836	920	1,532	5,776	8,648
Leather, unmanufactured	224	354	642	1,665	3,346	4,386
Leather, manufactured	272	522	630	1,598	3,656	3,680
Animal oils, fats, greases	42	859	326	547	8,948	2,730
Animals and products, other	635	938	1,908	5,882	9,813	13,095
TOTAL	2,018	4,605	5,427	17,210	50,399	48,749
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	809	1,727	2,769	8,004	37,579	40,362
Cotton products	1,489	5,879	3,575	11,098	51,298	57,290
Flax, hemp, jute and products	691	1,371	1,445	5,470	18,345	13,489
Silk and products	586	256	448	4,403	2,635	3,583
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	540	4,768	3,094	6,583	33,472	27,655
Wool products	1,350	5,504	5,676	10,441	45,516	48,990
Artificial silk and products	350	2,333	1,487	2,304	18,749	23,968
Textile products, other	1,200	3,129	3,217	9,773	26,114	24,361
TOTAL	7,015	24,968	21,711	58,577	233,708	239,699
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	446	808	1,388	3,670	7,819	10,277
Wood, manufactured	360	1,154	1,116	2,834	9,381	9,901
Paper	582	1,284	1,477	4,905	11,588	13,037
Books and printed matter	1,338	2,272	2,989	9,647	20,239	21,706
TOTAL	2,726	5,518	6,969	21,056	49,027	54,920
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	605	2,483	1,931	1,669	8,831	9,071
Scrap	31	517	427	455	5,948	6,622
Castings and forgings	156	820	815	1,734	6,656	9,202
Rolling mill products	2,473	5,695	7,312	16,487	52,899	77,941
Pipes, tubes and fittings	114	1,402	2,380	1,419	10,874	21,484
Wire and chain	141	818	661	1,470	7,598	9,081

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery	3,300	10,272	14,095	16,991	92,514	127,666
Hardware and cutlery	172	590	898	1,432	6,533	8,266
Household machinery	213	592	634	1,765	7,734	7,109
Mining, metallurgical machinery	510	1,485	2,543	3,696	13,734	23,234
Business, printing machinery	403	1,864	1,593	4,077	17,034	16,275
Other non-farm machinery	1,769	9,551	9,298	16,818	111,196	101,359
Tools	179	634	774	1,572	7,420	7,661
Autos, freight and passenger	464	1,875	4,336	9,316	14,628	30,646
Automobile parts	975	8,336	8,349	15,239	65,115	78,153
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	361	847	1,644	1,420	8,435	10,389
Engines and boilers	498	2,952	4,759	5,908	33,498	42,153
Cooking and heating apparatus	151	365	1,048	920	4,484	7,032
Iron products, other	1,316	3,258	4,034	11,011	37,110	41,105
TOTAL	13,830	54,355	67,531	113,401	512,243	634,448
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products	345	1,962	1,837	3,088	10,346	11,394
Brass, copper, and products	187	833	983	2,188	7,621	9,974
Tin	219	885	1,139	1,509	4,056	6,291
Precious metals (except gold)	168	1,197	540	1,887	9,780	10,811
Clocks and watches	186	414	493	1,355	3,400	4,223
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,025	3,456	5,447	8,786	42,978	44,428
Non-ferrous products, other	718	2,798	3,254	7,210	22,683	24,408
TOTAL	2,848	11,544	13,692	26,023	100,865	111,528
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	612	2,449	2,799	5,376	19,854	22,429
Coal	3,028	18,265	10,076	22,223	111,495	94,142
Coal products	204	1,804	1,440	2,070	13,071	9,827
Glass and glassware	549	1,661	1,988	4,147	17,585	16,119
Petroleum, crude	4,617	17,343	16,070	25,888	122,763	120,575
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,395	15,708	7,637	10,019	71,733	52,003
Stone and products	583	2,324	2,345	4,533	12,386	14,832
Non-metallic products, other	475	1,543	2,227	3,467	13,299	13,396
TOTAL	11,462	61,098	44,581	77,723	382,185	343,323
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	177	286	300	1,049	2,630	2,561
Cellulose products	137	292	484	1,135	2,831	3,577
Drugs and medicines	220	708	971	2,398	9,048	10,018
Dying and tanning materials	318	778	841	2,335	6,659	6,659
Fertilizers	231	477	564	1,476	3,739	4,218
Paints and varnishes	294	952	913	2,264	9,707	8,318
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	804	1,858	1,404	4,960	11,416	12,433
Synthetic resins and products	60	1,016	1,139	538	10,373	10,117
Chemical products, other	648	2,496	2,922	5,198	21,342	25,041
TOTAL	2,890	8,862	9,537	21,355	77,746	82,942
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Films	121	280	261	952	2,302	2,521
Toys and sporting goods	239	376	533	1,468	2,345	3,802
Refrigerators and parts	55	326	506	1,005	4,006	4,731
Musical Instruments	92	230	272	783	2,182	2,485
Scientific equipment	438	1,168	1,614	2,913	11,496	13,614
Aircraft and parts	149	477	735	1,922	4,833	9,798
Works of art	93	135	417	841	1,160	1,635
Canadian Tourists' purchases	1,004	19	4,201	4,980	264	16,499
Parcels of small value	346	1,145	1,484	2,951	5,602	9,609
Wax, mineral and vegetable	39	168	144	267	1,479	1,289
Miscellaneous	468	516	825	3,308	4,369	6,301
Miscellaneous, other	1,057	1,376	1,592	6,173	19,258	15,700
Canadian goods returned	177	693	338	1,380	5,360	3,897
Non-commercial articles	308	1,552	2,218	2,370	11,846	12,036
TOTAL	4,585	8,460	15,142	31,314	76,502	103,919

Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Flexible Tubing—A United States firm has patented and is now producing a flexible tubing which they desire to have manufactured and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. According to descriptive literature, it can be used for air, gases, powdered, granular or other light solids. (File: 5-921)

Advertising Signs—A Dutch inventor, now residing in South Africa, has perfected a new type of advertising sign resembling "Neon" in appearance, and desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer who might be interested in producing these signs in Canada. (File: 5-1304)

Barrel Truck—A British firm has patents pending on a new type barrel hand truck which it desires to have manufactured and distributed in Canada on a royalty or licence arrangement. (File: 5-1271)

Folding Deck Chair—A new type of folding deck chair has been invented by a British firm which desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having this chair produced and sold in Canada and foreign markets. The chair is made of light alloy tubing and canvas, and can be folded into a small package and carried conveniently by hand, in an automobile or boat. (File: 5-684)

Cuticle Instrument—A United States manufacturer has invented a new type of cuticle instrument (scissors) which is now offered for production and distribution in Canada. (File: 5-249)

Bed-light—A British firm has produced a metal bed-light of aluminum in several attractive colours which they desire to have produced in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. They propose to export to Canada certain stampings which would be assembled here with Canadian produced parts and electric elements.

The British firm feels that there is a definite market here for their product, due to the interest which it created at the International Trade Fair.

Pamphlets illustrating this light, together with a sample shell, are available to interested parties. (File: 5-1328)

Adjustable Louvre—An Australian firm has designed and patented an adjustable louvre for window ventilation, which they desire to have produced and marketed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-1325)

Building Material—A Swedish firm has developed a new type of building construction, consisting of a thermic insulating brick, which they offer to a reliable Canadian construction firm on a licence or royalty basis. (File: 5-1359)

Claw Hammer—A United States inventor has patented both in the United States and Canada a new type of carpenter's hammer, known as a Twin-Claw Hammer. The head of the hammer is of the conventional type with the exception that a second set of claws is welded on below the regular claws close to the handle entrance to the head. It is designed to pull nails up to 20 pennyweight without the use of a block and in no way interferes with the regular claws. (File: 5-654)

Carburetor Preheater—A new carburetor preheater is an accessory operating on an entirely new principle for overcoming car-starting difficulties in winter weather. At zero, and at temperatures as far down as 20 below, the preheater will start a cold engine despite a low battery, while at normal winter temperatures, starting efficiency is improved considerably with resulting reduc-

tion of battery drain, according to the manufacturer. Designed for installation between carburetor and intake manifold, the unit consists of a nichrome heating element, held by two terminals in a plastic gasket. Terminal wires attach into the battery line, and a control switch is provided for dashboard mounting.

Sixteen-Spindle-Speed—Recently designed especially for machining large diameter work that is not excessively heavy, a lathe has sixteen spindle speeds ranging from 11 r.p.m. to 727 r.p.m. This wide range of spindle speeds permits machining all work within the capacity of the lathe at efficient cutting speeds.

Air Transportation in Belgian Congo is Important Factor in Trade Sphere

Leopoldville is one of the main aerial hubs of the African Continent—Total of 191 aerodromes assist in further development of Colony—Airport facilities being improved and enlarged.

LEOPOLDVILLE, September 28, 1949.—(FTS)—This city, capital of the Belgian Congo, is one of the main aerial hubs of the African continent. Whereas weeks were formerly required to reach Leopoldville and the interior, businessmen from Europe can fly here in twenty-four hours, while those in New York may cover the intervening distance in thirty-six hours. There are 191 aerodromes in the Belgian Congo, which assist in the further development of the colony's natural resources and the transaction of business. It is true there are still many districts in which the "tipoys", carried by natives, or slim "pirogues", provide the only form of transport, but the Belgian Congo is being covered by a series of air routes that connect most of the towns and important industrial centres.

In all six provinces, airfields are either being built or enlarged. At Leopoldville, work is now under way to build a new airport a short distance from the town. When completed—in three years' time—it will be very modern and comparable with any European airport. It is expected that the heavier modern commercial aircraft will be able to land without any difficulty. The present facilities are adequate for planes as large as Constellations and DC 6's.

Airport safety measures have also been given the closest study by the Congo authorities. Last year new beacons were added to a number of aerodromes, giving added protection to the commercial and private planes. At the airports of Leopoldville, Elizabethville, Stanleyville and Kamembe, planes are "brought in" by radio. Meteorological protection is being set up in conformity with the International Conventions to which the Belgian Congo follows.

Personal Parcels Do Not Require Import Licences

Personal parcels containing other than permissible relief articles (food, clothing and medicine), such as personal or household articles, professional instruments and tools of trade in non-commercial quantities for the personal use of the addressee, do not require import licences. The customs declarations should bear, in addition to the description of the contents, the words "For addressee's personal use".

The articles mentioned, other than the recognized relief items, are delivered subject to the usual customs duties and other charges applicable in Japan.

Price Records for Palermo Show Broken by Aberdeen Angus Bull

Sum of 162,000 Argentine pesos, equivalent to $53,055 at official exchange rate, paid for "Julius 1580 of Santa Sergia" —Higher prices attributed to absence of imported stock, only ten bulls having been offered, as compared with as many as forty of one breed in other years.

By W. G. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

BUENOS AIRES, September 30, 1949.—Breeders and their livestock assembled in Buenos Aires for the "Palermo Show", held under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society from August 15 to August 30. Previous records were shattered at the auction sales, when an Aberdeen Angus bull was sold for 162,000 Argentine pesos. (At the official exchange rate of 32·75 cents for the peso, this represents $53,055 in Canadian currency.)

Higher prices prevailing at the Palermo Show this year were attributed to the absence of imported bulls, owing to exchange difficulties. Only ten bulls were offered at the sale of imported stock, which is held during show week, as compared with as many as forty of one breed alone in some years.

Total livestock sales this year aggregated 7,131,876 pesos, to which cattle contributed 5,677,650 pesos; sheep, 935,040 pesos; horses, 307,800 pesos; hogs, 181,855 pesos; and poultry and rabbits, 29,531 pesos.

The number of cattle entered compared favourably with former years, with increases in the Shorthorn and Holando Argentino (Holstein) breeds. The Shorthorn is the most popular breed in this country and, as expected, provided the largest number of entries. The Holsteins were in second place, numerically, though they predominated last year.

Livestock Entries at Palermo Show

	1949	1948	1947
Cattle			
Shorthorn	401	325	478
Holstein	378	356	306
Hereford	230	247	207
Aberdeen Angus	230	243	279
Sheep			
Corriedale	324	361	291
Romney Marsh	315	374	385
New Zealand Lincoln	125	171	188
Hampshire Down	135	164	275
Argentine Merino	166	88	139
Australian Merino	48	59	62
Southdown	43	38	39
English Lincoln	31	31	57
Hogs			
Duroc Jersey	306	301	278
Poland China	115	82	67
Berkshire	40	65	48

At the inauguration on August 19, there were none of the traditional speeches, wherein it has been the custom for the president of the Argentine Rural Society to express the views of the livestock breeders, and for the Minister of Agriculture to give some indication of government policy for the ensuing year. The ceremony was, therefore, limited to a parade of the prize-winning animals and a display of old vehicles dating from the colonization of the country.

New Price Record Established

At the auction sales, all previous records were broken when "Julius 1580 of Santa Sergia", the reserve two-year-old champion Aberdeen Angus bull was sold for 162,000 pesos. The previous record for Palermo auctions was held by a Shorthorn grand champion, which was sold for 152,000 pesos in 1925. This year's grand champion Shorthorn was auctioned for 100,000 pesos, a price for this breed which was topped only once in recent years, by 102,000 pesos in 1947. The grand champion Hereford brought 35,000 pesos and the grand champion Aberdeen Angus 34,000 pesos. The champion Holstein bull was sold for 40,000 pesos, exactly the same as last year.

The average prices for Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus were higher than those obtained last year. In the Shorthorn breed, the 226 bulls auctioned averaged 10,357 pesos, as compared with last year's 228 bulls averaging 9,002 pesos. This year, the 141 Aberdeen Angus bulls sold averaged 12,375 pesos, as compared with 142 bulls averaging 9,264 pesos the previous year. Both Hereford and Holstein averages were down from 1948, the former from 8,008 to 7,389 pesos and the latter from 7,146 to 4,899 pesos.

Corriedale Most Popular Variety of Sheep

Sheep—The Corriedale breed were the most numerous entry and drew most attention at the sales. The grand champion Corriedale was sold for 29,000 pesos, while the top price for Romney Marsh was 13,500. This was equalled by the reserve champion Australian Merino.

Hogs—Both the champion and reserve champion Duroc Jersey were sold for 3,000 pesos each, while the Poland China brought 2,500 pesos and the reserve champion 3,000.

Argentina—Loading steers for the packing plant, cars are loaded from the end, thus enabling an entire train to be completed without shunting.

Canadian bacon, cheese and eggs presented an attractive picture under the vaulted roof of Smithfield Market, where a special exhibition of this produce was held last year, following the London Dairy Show. Each round of cheese and egg carried the name of "Canada".

Canada Enters Exhibits at t

Porter, in Smithfield Market, hangs sides of Canadian bacon, which attracted much favourable comment from government officials and the provision trade. A similar display has been planned for next month, following the London Dairy Show.

Canadian apples and honey will be on display, with bacon, cheese, eggs and poultry, at the London Dairy Show, being held from October 25 to 28. Canada was awarded the Bledisloe Perpetual Challenge Trophy and Hansen Challenge Trophy for the best exhibits of Cheddar cheese last year.

don Dairy Show Next Week

Canadian exhibits, awarded prizes at the London Dairy Show, in 1948, on display at Smithfield Market. Canadian exhibitors gained first, second and third prizes for bacon, first, second and a reserve for eggs, and first, a reserve and four certificates for cheese.

Principal Market for Cheese is Provided by United Kingdom

Proportion obtained from Canada has declined from 50 per cent in 1915-19 to 20 per cent in 1945-48—United States now an important source of supply—New Zealand and Australia increase shipments to Britain—Home production increasing.

By W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

LONDON, July 30, 1949.—Great Britain has provided for many years the most important world market for cheese, purchases during the twenty-five years before the war having averaged 2,800,000 cwts. per annum. During the four postwar years, 1945-48, imports totalled 3,700,000 cwts. per annum on the average, representing an increase of 32 per cent over the prewar average. This advance is attributed to the following factors: (*a*) the official policy that encourages greater consumption of liquid milk, resulting in a reduction of home-produced cheese; (*b*) the necessity of providing a suitable product to supplement the low meat ration, particularly to workers in the heavy industries and coal mining; and (*c*) the maintenance of the ration, coupled with an increase in population.

Special demands for cheese were created during the war years, when the annual consumption increased substantially, and imports amounted to over 6,000,000 cwts. in 1942, to over 5,000,000 cwts. in 1944 and averaged 4,500,000 cwts. for the period. While the shortage of meat supplies in Great Britain persists, it is likely that cheese imports will remain at the

United Kingdom—This country for many years has provided the most important world market for cheese, imports during 1945-48 averaging 3,700,000 cwts. per annum, as compared with the prewar average of 2,800,000 cwts. Shipments of Canadian cheese to Great Britain in 1948 totalled 324,110 cwts., as compared with 458,613 cwts. in 1947 and 677,737 cwts. in 1938.

National Film Board Photo.

present level. Furthermore, it is maintained that the largest amount of milk possible will be made available for the domestic production of cheese, consistent with the policy of maximum consumption of liquid milk.

British Cheese Imports

(In thousands of cwts.)

1915	2,726	1930	3,112
1916	2,604	1931	2,885
1917	2,946	1932	3,003
1918	2,357	1933	3,039
1919	2,118	1934	2,988
Average	2,550	Average	3,006
1920	2,817	1935	2,714
1921	2,817	1936	2,676
1922	2,659	1937	2,935
1923	2,838	1938	2,928
1924	2,887	1939	2,845
Average	2,804	Average	2,819
1925	3,098	1940	3,124
1926	3,014	1941	4,069
1927	2,949	1942	6,306
1928	3,005	1943	4,140
1929	2,994	1944	5,038
Average	3,012	Average	4,535
		1945	3,824
		1946	4,072
		1947	3,825
		1948	3,144
		Average	3,717

The British market is important to the cheese industry of Canada, which shipped 69·4 per cent of its total factory production to this country during the last thirty-four years. While Canadian production of cheese between 1915 and 1948 has shown a substantial variation from year to year, and declined until the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, it rose to a peak of 1,852,066 cwts. in 1942. Production subsequently declined, and the figure for 1948 was 792,687 cwts.

Canadian Cheese Production and Exports to Britain

(In thousands of cwts.)

Period	Average factory production	Average exports to United Kingdom	Per cent exported to U.K.
1915-19	1,630	1,207	74.0
1920-24	1,336	1,057	79.1
1925-29	1,339	956	71.4
1930-34	1,007	656	65.1
1935-39	1,070	637	59.5
1940-44	1,527	986	64.5
1945-48	1,221	739	60.5
Average 1915-48	1,304	905	69.4

Canada Was Formerly Principal Supply Source

Prior to 1919, Canada was the largest supplier of cheese to the United Kingdom, providing, during the five-year period 1915-19, 49·8 per cent of total imports, compared with 30 per cent from New Zealand. Subsequently, New Zealand replaced Canada in this respect, and imports from that source increased to the high level of 2,092,044 cwts. by 1934, while those from Canada declined to a low of 470,533 cwts. by 1935, 70 per cent and 17·3 per cent respectively. Since 1915, the supply of cheese from

Canada has progressively declined from almost 50 per cent of total imports to only 20 per cent, whereas the average total import increased by approximately 46 per cent.

British Imports of Cheese, by Countries

(In thousands of cwts.)

Periods	Canada	New Zealand	Australia	Holland	Italy	U.S.	Total
1915-19	1,270	767	....	....	....	....	2,550
1920-24	1,057	1,341	66	153	58	....	2,757
1925-29	956	1,571	57	197	143	....	3,011
1930-34	656	1,939	79	154	113	....	3,005
1935-39	637	1,662	181	188	56	....	2,819
1940-44	986	2,049	181	....	....	1,284	4,535
1945-48	739	1,658	279	....	....	894	3,717

British Imports of Cheese, by Countries

(Percentage of total imports)

Periods	Canada	New Zealand	Australia	Holland	Italy	U.S.	Other
1915-19	49.8	30.0	....	....	....	....	....
1920-24	38.3	48.3	2.4	5.5	2.1	....	3.1
1925-29	31.7	52.1	1.9	6.5	4.7	....	3.1
1930-34	21.8	64.5	2.6	5.1	3.7	....	2.3
1935-39	22.6	58.9	6.4	6.6	2.0	....	3.5
1940-44	21.7	45.1	3.9	....	....	28.3	1.0
1945-48	19.9	44.6	7.5	1.3	....	24.0	2.7

The United States became an important source of supply in 1941, and has maintained its position from year to year up to and including 1948, ranging from 16·8 per cent of the total imports in 1941, to a peak of 43·9 per cent in 1944, and declining to 15·8 per cent in 1948.

Cheddar Cheese Leads Imports

The greater part of the cheese imported into the United Kingdom, prior to the war, was of Cheddar type, as supplied over a long period of years, principally by New Zealand, Canada and Australia. Supplies from all other countries, comprising approximately 12 per cent of the total imports, included very largely cheese of special types, such as Danish Blue, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, Camembert and Gruyere.

The prewar importance of the United Kingdom as a market for cheese, particularly of the Cheddar type, created highly competitive conditions, and each of the principal supplying countries adopted marketing systems best suited to its needs, and maintained strict quality control. The general methods adopted were, briefly, as follows:

New Zealand—The principal supplier, utilized a government sponsored "Dairy Products Board", with headquarters in London. All export cheese was consigned to the board, which was responsible for distribution to approved selling agents. Supplies were regulated to each, and quality control was maintained through inspection and report.

Canada—The second largest supplier, favoured private trading. The cheese manufacturer sold his product through a cheese board or by direct methods to exporters, and the latter offered supplies to the trade in the United Kingdom through selling agents. Quality control was maintained through government inspection, and only cheese of approved standard was permitted export.

Canadian Cheddar closely approached the traditional English farm-made cheese of this type, and thereby earned a margin of preference in the market for imported cheese. To meet a specific consumer demand

for well-matured cheese, certain Canadian exporters specialized along this line under a brand name, and some Canadian cheese was stored for ripening purposes in the United Kingdom. Canadian cheese also met with a measure of favour for the manufacture of processed cheese, and considerable quantities were used for this purpose.

Australia—Although providing comparatively small quantities, shipments were consigned through private channels to importers in the United Kingdom for sale on a commission basis.

The postwar system of bulk purchase of imported Cheddar cheese by the United Kingdom Government is undoubtedly essential as long as cheese remains a strictly rationed product. In providing cheese under price and quantity agreements, the supplier, while enjoying a well-defined market, loses control of distribution, the identity of his product and the special consumer demand for a well-matured cheese. In the event of imported supplies becoming sufficiently plentiful to warrant abandonment of the ration system, the trade will again become competitive in character, with maturity and flavour the predominant factors.

Canadian Cheddar cheese, provided it retains its special characteristics, will undoubtedly find a favourable place in a free market, and should English farm-made cheese fail to regain its prewar volume, the demand for well-matured Canadian cheese of good flavour should not be insignificant. Due to other restricting factors, it may not be effective, however.

Production of Cheese in Great Britain

The supply of cheese manufactured in the United Kingdom can be considered only as supplementary, in that home production has varied from 25 per cent in 1934 to about 8 per cent in 1947 of total requirements. No precise information concerning production is available until 1934, except for the years 1925 and 1930. Information supplied by several sources, such as the Imperial Economic Committee, the Milk Marketing Board and the Ministry of Food, is set forth in the following table:

Cheese Production in Great Britain

	Thousand cwts.
1925	759
1930	1,145
1934	1,003
1935	1,148
1936	1,034
1937	755
1938	867
1939	626
1940	481
1941	288
1942	345
1943	413
1944	341
1945	384
1946	497
1947	313
1948	513

The manufacture of cheese is confined largely to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland providing negligible quantities. Records indicate that, while production was fairly steady at slightly over one million cwts. from 1930 to 1936, it declined thereafter, and at an increasing rate during the war years. This low level of production persisted until 1948, when once again a greater quantity of milk was directed to the cheese factories and production exceeded 500,000 cwts. for the first time since 1939. With an anticipated improvement in milk supply, and an urgent need

to produce the greatest possible volume of cheese to supplement and partially replace imports, it is expected that production in 1949 and subsequently will show further increases.

Ministry of Food Markets Cheese

To provide the population with an adequate quantity of liquid milk during the war years, the Ministry of Food took over the Dairy Farmers' Organization, "The Milk Marketing Board", and guaranteed the farmer a specific price per gallon of milk delivered to the Board, with emphasis on winter production. Milk was allotted to schools at greatly reduced prices. Nursing and expectant mothers were supplied with a daily ration free of charge, and children and certain invalids were granted priorities, all of which necessitated a ration to non-priority consumers, ranging from two to three pints per week. The Ministry of Food also prohibited the sale of cream for all purposes, and maintained control of the manufacture of cheese and all other milk products by limiting the allocation of liquid milk. This policy has been maintained up to the present time, except that for an unstated period milk is now unrationed to non-priority consumers.

Cheese, as manufactured in the United Kingdom, varies in type according to the area in which it is produced, with origins going back into the far-distant past. Precise information in respect to the quantities of each type produced prior to 1943 is not available, but in that year the Ministry of Food commenced the collection of factual data, set forth below:

British Cheese Production, by Types

(In thousands of cwts.)

Type	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Cheddar	244	204	204	203	129	233
Cheshire	139	112	150	247	155	240
Dunlop	10	8	8	12	16	12
Lancashire	11	10	10	18	10	14
Wensleydale	6	4	5	10	6	11
Leicester	1	1	1	1	...	...
Derby	...	...	2	2	...	...
Total	413	341	384	497	313	513

Farm-made cheese in the United Kingdom is a relatively greater factor in production than in Canada, although of apparent declining importance. In the period, 1943-48, about 9·5 per cent of the average total production was farm-made, whereas approximately 25 per cent was produced on the farm for the period 1934-38. Farm-made cheese in Canada during the period 1934-38 was 0·9 per cent of the total production and slightly less than 0·4 per cent for the postwar period 1943-47.

Percentage Production of Farm-made Cheese

	1934-38	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
United Kingdom	25.3	12.5	13.1	10.5	7.3	8.8	6.3
Canada	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	...

Manufacture Adapted to Ration Requirements

The manufacture of cheese during the past ten years has been adapted to ration requirements. The production of special cheeses, such as Caerphilly and Stilton, was prohibited in 1941, as unsuited for distribution as a rationed commodity. Production has been concentrated on the two major types, Cheddar and Cheshire, which from 1943 to 1948 accounted

for 91·8 per cent of the total production, Cheddar comprising 49·4 per cent, and Cheshire 42·4 per cent, with the balance of 8·2 per cent covering all other types.

Under wartime regulations, which still apply, the Ministry of Food is the sole buyer, and all cheese manufactured must be offered to the Ministry for purchase on the basis of the three recognized grades, which have a price differential of 5s. per long cwt. The grade standards give particular attention to quality as an essential for ration purposes, under which no cheese of high acidity or high moisture content can qualify for first grade. This resulted in the disappearance from the market of quick-ripening cheese and concentration on the better-keeping Cheddar and Cheshire types.

The retail price of cheese for ration purposes has been fixed at 10d. per pound. Being considerably below the price paid to the producer, both at home and overseas, this has necessitated a government subsidy averaging approximately one shilling per pound, with an annual expense of about £18,800,000. To meet higher costs, the retail price has recently been increased to 1s. 2d. per pound. The ration is now two ounces per week, with 12 ounces allowed to men engaged in the heavy industries and lesser amounts to other types of workers. The two-ounce ration represents 6·5 pounds per year, whereas average consumption per head in prewar days is said to have been about 8·8 pounds.

The import figures include special cheeses, such as Camembert, Roquefort and Gorgonzola, except during the war years, when such imports were discontinued. Since the war, imports have again been made, but such cheese is not used for ration purposes and is sold on a free market, subject to fixed wholesale and retail prices, determined by the Ministry of Food. Both home-produced and imported cheese used for ration purposes is purchased by the Ministry of Food, but other cheese for unrestricted sale is imported under licence issued to individual firms.

Jamaica Will Release Dollars for Canadian Trade Fair

Kingston, September 22, 1949.—(FTS)—The Jamaican Defence (Finance) Board has advised that it will release dollars for firms wishing to exhibit at the 1950 Canadian International Trade Fair. It will also give consideration to bona fide business visitors in this respect.

Profits from Netherlands Blast Furnaces Increased

The Hague, September 20, 1949.—(FTS)—The annual report of the Royal Netherlands Blast Furnaces states that 1948 was a very successful year. Net profits rose from 2,688,000 guilders in 1947 to 3,431,000 guilders in 1948. The proposed dividend for 1948 is 9 per cent, compared with 8 per cent in 1947.

Due to the recent installation of the fourth coke-battery, which was financed from the company's own resources, 50,000 tons of coal can now be worked per month. Pig iron production increased from 322,585 tons in 1947 to 456,615 tons in 1948. Exports in 1947 were 194,135 tons and 288,769 tons in 1948. Employed personnel number 6,580.

The report explains that, although exports were very satisfactory, purchasers' inventories had risen to an abnormally high level, causing a slackening in demand and sagging export prices for both pig iron and rolling mill products. The report also states that similar conditions exist in Belgium and Luxembourg, and that these countries have lowered prices in order to overcome marketing difficulties.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada from coast to coast, to meet businessmen interested in trading with the Belgian Congo, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Montreal—October 13-29.
Ottawa—October 31-November 1.
Winnipeg—November 7.
Swift Current—November 9.
Calgary—November 10.
Vancouver-Victoria—November 12-18.

C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

London—October 24.
Goderich-Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener-Waterloo—October 26.
Elora-Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.
Hamilton—November 3-4.
Niagara Falls—November 5.
St. Catharines—November 7.
Welland—November 8.
Toronto—November 9-19.
Batawa-Deseronto—November 21.
Kingston-Brockville—November 22.
Ottawa—November 22-23.
Pembroke-Douglas—November 24.
New York City—November 27.

L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Montreal—October 24-November 8.
Ottawa—November 10.

Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, returned home on leave last June, and commenced his tour of Canada in June, continuing until the middle of July. It was resumed in Ottawa, commencing on October 3.

Quebec City—October 24-25.
Saint John—October 27.
Halifax—October 29.

E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Santiago, Chile, has returned home on leave, and is making a tour of Canada, discussing with businessmen trade conditions in Chile and Bolivia.

Toronto—October 19-November 2.
Guelph—November 3.
Kitchener—November 4.
Hamilton—November 7.
St. Catharines—November 8.
Welland-Niagara Falls—November 9.
Brantford—November 10.
London—November 11.
Windsor—November 14.
Sarnia—November 15.
Kingston-Gananoque—November 17.
Montreal—November 18-December 1.
Quebec City—December 2.
Saint John—December 5.
Halifax—December 7.
Ottawa—December 9-16.

Frederick H. Palmer, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

Vancouver-Victoria—October 18-29.

Paul V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, will complete his tour of Canada by a visit to Vancouver from November 21 to 30. He will be available to discuss with businessmen conditions in New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa.

Mexico Mints Coinage for China and Saudi Arabia

Mexico City, October 4, 1949.—(FTS)—Sales of silver, amounting to 47,500,000 Troy ounces and valued at more than U.S.$33,000,000, have been made this year through the Bank of Mexico, according to a government announcement. Saudi Arabia purchased 14,000,000 ounces, half of which was minted by the Bank of Mexico, and the other half in Philadelphia, Pa., due to the lack of capacity in the Mexican Mint. Two sales were made to the (Canton) Government of China, one amounting to 10,000,000 ounces and the other to 21,543,000 ounces. All the silver purchased by China is being minted in Mexico, and it is understood that payment is being made as the coinage is delivered. Private sales by the Bank of Mexico amount to 2,000,000 ounces, which brings the total to 47,543,000 ounces. The national production of silver in Mexico is approximately 50,000,000 ounces a year.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Reduces Allocations for Dollar Imports

Sydney, October 18, 1949.—(FTS)—Owing to the serious position revealed during the recent conference of British Commonwealth Finance Ministers at London, the Australian Government, when approving recently the September, 1949, quarterly budget for the issue of licences for the import of goods from the dollar area, announced that provision was made for a reduction in the allocations for dollar imports to the maximum extent practicable without causing serious disruption to the Australian economy. Further, authorization was granted to commence the issue of licences for the September, 1949, quarter within the approved budget.

The government stated that although the approved dollar cuts have been framed so as to avoid serious dislocation, it is important that Australian industry should explore by every possible means alternative sources of supply in easy currency countries in view of the probability that the budget for subsequent quarters may have to be still further reduced.

For the purpose of administering the import regulations, imports from dollar countries are classified as "No Licence", "Under Quota" or "Under Administration". No licences are granted for "No Licence" goods, and their importation is prohibited. Where goods are subject to "Quota" (few in number) these are based on a percentage of the importer's importations of the same commodities from dollar countries during the basic year ending June 30, 1947. Where goods are under "Administration", each application to import is considered on its individual merits. Consequently, in the absence of any specific allocation it is not possible to ascertain in advance of an actual application whether a licence will be granted or rejected for a particular transaction.

Brazilian Licensing System Extended

Rio de Janerio, October 7, 1949.—(FTS)—The President of Brazil signed on October 4 a decree extending for two years the Brazilian import licence system.

Period of Validity of Colombian Licences Reduced

Bogotá, October 3, 1949.—(FTS)—A resolution of the Colombian import control authority, issued August 18, 1949, which has now been confirmed by a Presidential decree of September 12, reduces the period of validity of Colombian import licences from six to four months. This applies to all import licences issued from 15 days after August 18. An exception is made for licences granted to cover the importation of machinery and equipment which has to be specially made, for which the exchange control office will fix the validity in accordance with the time needed for its manufacture.

New Zealand Announces Import Regulations for Next Year

Wellington, October 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Licensing schedule for the year beginning January 1, 1950, was announced today by the New Zealand Minister of Customs. There are no basic allocations set for imports from Canada; applications are to be considered individually. Licences will be issued on a half-yearly basis and importers may submit applications covering first half of 1950. There is no indication of the value of the licences for the first half-year, but there is a strong possibility of considerable reductions over 1949.

Norway Tightens Import Control Regulations on Gifts

Oslo, September 21, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective September 1, import licences for gifts entering Norway of a value exceeding 1,000 kroner (about $154) will no longer be granted. Prior to that date, import licences for gifts, regardless of their value, could be obtained relatively freely, it being understood that no foreign exchange was involved.

The alleged reason for the change was that this privilege was abused in that such commodities as automobiles, electric refrigerators, radio-gramophone sets, washing machines and similar articles were brought in as gifts, when, in fact, they were actually paid for out of funds held abroad by the importer.

German Export Procedure Outlined

Frankfurt-am-Main, August 7, 1949.—(FTS)—Procedure governing the exportation of goods from the British, French and United States zones of Occupied Germany, covered by precapitulation contracts, is set forth by the Joint Export-Import Agency. Except for goods restricted under miiltary government law, United Nations nationals or assignees or successors in law may file applications for the export of goods of the following classes:

(*a*) Goods manufactured in Germany for United Nations nationals, and still in existence, to which title has passed under German law prior to May 8, 1945, to the United Nations nationals under the provisions of contracts entered into prior to May 8, 1945.

(*b*) Goods still in existence, owned by United Nations nationals, which were shipped into Germany under customs bond for processing or repair.

Except for goods restricted under military government law, any person of any nation may file applications for the export of goods still in existence, which were in transit through Germany prior to May 8, 1945.

All applications must be filed on the standard application form on or before January 6, 1950, and addressed to the Joint Export-Import Agency, Frankfurt-am-Main, for attention of the Office of Operations.

Before an Export Control Document (ECD) will be issued covering the export of goods, applicants must arrange for the payment of the required sum into an appropriate account of the Bank Deutscher Laender or establish a confirmed letter of credit for the amount specified.

Western Germany Relaxes Restrictions on Travel Abroad

Frankfurt-am-Main, September 27, 1949.—(FTS)—Restrictions imposed by the Occupation Authorities, in the Western Zones of Germany, on travel abroad by Germans have been progressively relaxed. With the establishment of a government for West Germany, these restrictions have been removed, and the new federal agencies will have a large part of the responsibility for travel. The Occupation Authorities still reserve the right to refuse an exit permit or entry permit, if it is considered that the proposed journey is prejudicial to their control, or contrary to the interests of Germany.

If Germany is to be rebuilt, and to take her place in Western Europe, the emigration of skilled persons in certain professions and trades may, from time to time, have to be controlled in her own interest. By removing restrictions on visits to other countries, on the other hand, the Occupation Authorities desire to give Germans free access to the outside

world to the greatest extent possible, and to reduce the refugee and unemployment problems by allowing many Germans to emigrate and take up permanent residence abroad.

Operation of a "two-way" traffic is essential to German prosperity, and these recent relaxations have opened the gate of Western Germany to visitors from all over the world. Tourists may now spend their holidays in Germany, businessmen may enter freely, relations and friends from countries abroad are free to pay their visit and the many contacts so essential to the well-being of a country have been re-established. Remaining retrictions on individual travellers have been reduced to the minimum, and are only those essential to the security and well-being of Germany under present conditions and the requirements of the Occupation Statute.

Denmark Regaining British Bacon Market

Statistics concerning shipments of bacon to the United Kingdom were provided on October 13, 1949, by the Right. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, in the House of Commons. He said: "During the six months from January to June, 1948, the United Kingdom imported 35,000,000 pounds of bacon from Denmark, while for the same period in 1949 her imports from that country amounted to 58,000,000 pounds. In other words, Great Britain obtained 15·8 per cent of her supplies in the first half of 1948 from Denmark, while she obtained 52·5 per cent of her supplies of bacon from that country in the first six months of 1949. That means, for what it is worth, that Denmark is back to within two per cent of the position she occupied before the war in supplying the British market. It does not mean Denmark is supplying as much bacon as she supplied before the war; probably Britain is not eating as much. After all, bacon is the most expensive pork product you can eat, and when people are having difficulty in finding money they do not eat as much of the most expensive foods they can find. If you want to eat a really expensive product, eat bacon.

Canada's position is that, in the first six months of 1948, we supplied 167·5 million pounds of bacon to the British market, as compared with the figure of 35 million pounds from Denmark. For that period of time, we supplied 74·8 per cent of all the bacon imported by Britain. In 1949, however, we supplied only 22·6 per cent, as against Denmark's 52·5 per cent; that is, we supplied 25 million pounds as against 167 million pounds in the first six months of the previous year. One of the principal reasons for that change is that we are consuming more and more pork in Canada, at higher prices than the British are required to pay for the Wiltshire sides that enter into the production of bacon for that market."

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

* Calls at Quebec. † Calls at Halifax several days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa—South and East—	October 25–31	*Matheos*	March Shipping
Cape Town	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	November 8	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
East London	November 20–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Durban	November 25	*Norden*	Shipping Limited
	November 26	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	November 8	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	November 26	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa			
Lourenço Marques	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
	November 25	*Norden*	Shipping Limited
Argentina—	Oct. 31–Nov. 4	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	November 7–11	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane			
Sydney			
Geelong	November 18–23	*City of Delhi*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne			
Adelaide			
	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 6	**Beavercove*	Canadian Pacific
	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 11–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Belgium—	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	November 19–25	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	November 24	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	November 30	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 31–Nov. 4	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	November 7–11	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	November 9	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	November 9	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	November 10–15	*A Ship*	Canada Asiatic
Colombia—	November 9	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	November 10–17	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
	November 11	*†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—	Oct. 29–Nov. 4	†*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Havana	November 1	*†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
	November 11	*†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
	November 18–24	†*Vretaholm*	Swedish American
Denmark—	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	November 8	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 8–9	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
	November 22	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	November 23	*†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria			
Port Said	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez			
Finland—			
Helsinki	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
France—	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Le Havre	November 19–25	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Stemships
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Marseilles	November 12–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
French Indo-China—			
Saigon	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Germany—	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 3–9	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 11–18	*Montalta*	Montreal Shipping
	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	November 9	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
	November 10	*Lexa Maersk*	Robert Reford
	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
India—			
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	November 10–15	*A Ship*	Canada Asiatic
	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Deli	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia, Belawan-Deli	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Ireland—			
Dublin	November 8–12	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
	November 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	November 12–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Genoa	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Japan—			
Kobe, Yokohama, Keelung	November 10	*Lexa Maersk*	Robert Reford
Kobe, Yokohama	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Malaya—			
Penang	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	Oct. 29–Nov. 4	†*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Tampico	November 18–24	†*Vretaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 11–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 24	*Carmefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	November 30	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	November 10–17	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
Curaçao, Aruba	November 23	*†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Bluff	November 14–20	*City of St. Albans*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	November 12–16	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
	November 21–25	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	November 8	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Stavanger	November 15	*Ranefjord*	Kerr Steamships
Bergen	November 20	*Lyngenfjord*	Kerr Steamships
	November 22	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
Trondheim	November 15	*Ranenfjord*	Kerr Steamships
	November 20	*Lyngenfjord*	Kerr Steamships
Pakistan—			
Karachi	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
Karachi, Chittagong	November 10–15	*A Ship*	Canada Asiatic
Philippines—			
Manila, Cebu	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	November 10	*Lexa Maersk*	Robert Reford
Manila	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Portugal—			
Lisbon	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—	November 9	*†Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
San Juan	November 10–17	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
	November 23	*†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Siam—			
Bangkok	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	November 4–9	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Malmo, Stockholm, Gothenburg	November 8–9	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—	Oct. 31–Nov. 7	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 2–9	**Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	November 8–14	*Egidia*	Furness Withy
Swansea	November 14–21	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 16–21	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	November 7–14	**Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 12–20	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Leith	November 8–14	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	November 18–23	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom —Con. Liverpool	November 3	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	November 3–7	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 5–13	**Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 8–12	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
	November 11	*Beaverburn* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 11	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 12–16	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
	November 15–25	*Seaboard Queen*	March Shipping
	November 17–24	**Vardulia*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
	November 21–25	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
	November 25	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	November 1–5	**Seaboard Trader*	March Shipping
	November 6	**Beavercove*	Canadian Pacific
	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 10–15	**Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 16–22	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 24	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 27	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 30	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
Manchester	November 2–5	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
	November 9–12	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
	November 16–29	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay— Montevideo	Oct. 31–Nov. 4	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 7–11	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela— La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello	November 10–17	*†Vigor*	Swedish American
	November 11	**†Apollo* (r)	Sagueny Terminals
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	November 1	**†A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
	November 23	**†Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies— Jamaica	November 4	**Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Bahamas	November 14	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	November 24	**Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Oct. 25–Nov. 3	*†Alcoa Planter*	Alcoa Steamships
	Oct. 26–Nov. 3	*Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	November 9–15	*†Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
	November 13–22	*†Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	November 18–25	*Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	November 1	**†A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Liverpool	November 14–17	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

* Calls at Saint John.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden	December 13–18	*Eurybates*	Cunard Donaldson
British Honduras— Belize	December 10	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone— Cristobal	December 10	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba— Santiago	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Havana	December 10	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt— Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	December 13–18	*Eurybates*	Cunard Donaldson
Guatemala— Puerto Barrios	December 10	**Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Indonesia— Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon	December 13–18	*Eurybates*	Cunard Donaldson
Jamaica— Kingston	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Malaya— Penang, Port Swettenham	December 13–18	*Eurybates*	Cunard Donaldson
Singapore	December 13–18	*Eurybates*	Cunard Donaldson
United Kingdom— Liverpool	November 12–17 Nov. 27–Dec. 1	*Nova Scotia* (r) *Samaria* (r)	Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	November 3 November 24	*Aquitania* *Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN

* Calls at Halifax.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East— Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London	December 3–13	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira	December 27	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa	December 27	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Belgium— Antwerp	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Cuba— Santiago	November 8	**Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	November 8	**Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
France—			
Le Havre	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	November 8	**Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam Rotterdam	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands Antillees—			
Curaçao Aruba	November 8	**Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
London	Nov. 30–Dec. 5	**Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban Lourenço Marques	December 12	*Silveroak*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia –			
Sydney Melbourne	November 12	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Sydney	Mid-November	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Melbourne	December	*Kanangoora*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide			
Belgium—	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro Santos	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone –	November 6	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Panama City	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ceylon—			
Colombo	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	November 6	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta, Valparaiso, San Antonio	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	November 23–24	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 2–3	*Island Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana, Santiago	Early November	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	November 6	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad, La Union	November 8	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre, Bordeaux, Dunkirk	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	Mid-November	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose, Guatemala	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	November 10	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	November 23–24	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 2–3	*Island Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 10	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
India—			
Bombay	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras, Calcutta	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwell Cotts
Bombay, Calcutta	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 9–10	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Indonesia—			
Batavia	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Israel—			
Haifa	Early November	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv	Mid-December	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping
Japan— Yokohama	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	November 23–24	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 2–3	*Island Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 9–10	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya——	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Penang	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Swettenham	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 9–10	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
Amsterdam	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	November 12	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Pakistan—			
Karachi	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Persian Gulf	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Mollendo	November 6	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Manila	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo	November 23–24	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 2–3	*Island Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 9–10	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Manila	November 10	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
Cebu	December 10	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Apia	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	November 12	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 4	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
	December 9–10	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Society Islands—			
Papeete	November	*Thorscape*	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden—			
Stockholm, Gothenburg, Norrkoping, Malmo	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	Late November	*Pacific Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
	Mid-November	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
	Mid-December	*Pacific Fortune* (r)	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 11–26	*Lake Shawnigan*	Empire Shipping
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Charlottetown to Corner Brook, etc.	Fortnightly	PEI Industrial Corporation
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Malayan Mining Industry Progressing

Singapore, August 4, 1949.—(FTS)—The Malayan mining industry continues to show satisfactory progress. Tin ore production during the January-June period amounted to 35,287 tons, while coal output reached a new postwar record of 193,116 tons. There has at the same time been a useful increase in gold output, which totalled 5,498 ounces for the first half-year. Other branches of the industry have shown similar progress. Additional evidence of mining development in Malaya is apparent from the figures of tin production, which reached a postwar high of 643 tons during June. In the same month, employment figures stood at 2,215 for coal mines, 640 for gold mines, 1,948 for miscellaneous operations and 46,115 for tin mines of various types.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro — Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. K. Thomson, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

(Teritory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.)

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod, Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. MUNDY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and the British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Foreign exchange quotations were suspended on Monday, September 19. Those available on October 3 are shown below.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Oct. 11	Nominal Quotations Oct. 18
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1222	·1222
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0262	·0262
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0569	·0569
		Export	·0323	·0355	·0355
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	.....	.....
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	.....	.....
		Free	·0030	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	.....	.....
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	.....	.....
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	.....	.....
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	.....	.....
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	.....	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2220	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1696	·1696
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2536	·2536
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	.....	.....
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·6180	·6180
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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